

From our own Correspondent.

Paris, 17th April, 1864.

Garibaldi! Garibaldi! Is the cry uttered by a 100,000 voices at the same moment as the cry of the Streets of London. The crowd rushes on the steps of this Chief of a thousand. The highest passages of the army of the people are the honour of receiving him at their palaces. The workmen take the horses from his carriage and draw it themselves. It is a great triumph, a brilliant occasion, such as a sovereign has never received previously. He may have been what a great and conquering right this immense enthusiasm for a poor but distinguished man for the most loyal and unambitious citizens. He whom London salutes as the victor of the Volturno and Naples, he is before all the eyes of the European people the great Italian wished to remain himself in the midst of his triumph. He entered London dressed in his legendary red shirt and surrounded by the proscribed and the banished of every nation, Italians Hungarians and Poles, a religious inspiration of a great and noble heart that of associating the exile to his triumph. In his simple red shirt he appeared in the splendid Saloons of the British aristocracy. The Duke of Northumberland's best at Lord Granville and Lord Palmerston's, and the Ladies it appears were not outraged at this infraction of the severe rules of etiquette, since the London Journals inform that the wives of the most illustrious of the land offered him homage. The Duke of Northumberland kissed the hand of the hero of Marsala conducting him to a manorhouse to the staircase the poor mutilated soldier. Garibaldi is about to make the tour of England. He has accepted invitations from the principal cities of Great Britain. He will also visit Brussels and Mr. Leconte, publisher of the *Mercure* will have the honour to be the host of the Great Italian. Is Garibaldi begging for favours? Is he seeking open applause? His whole life protests against such an accusation. The solitary rock of Capra would certainly be the finest pedestal for his ambition; no it is not the love of triumph which calls Garibaldi to London. It is that his work is accomplished. Italy is still mourning the death of Victor, and until this mourning is terminated Garibaldi has no right to repose; it is this great effort he is going to London to prepare; he is too clever to ask England for men, and perhaps does not reckon too surely on English money but he knows that the nation which has seen from the streets of London will make Europe tremble; and yet it is not for himself, it is for Italy whose cause he does not separate from that of other oppressed Nationalities for whom he claims the same rights. How has the British government regarded this voyage? It has not provoked it, but it has accepted it without displeasure; the Cabinet found in these circumstances a motive for happy delay, the attacks of the Press. This both Russell and Palmerston have feared the Hero of Marsala. In fact they were not sorry to take their revenge for the sacrifice of Staudfeld imposed on them by France. In a certain point of view the French have encouraged the triumph of Garibaldi; not because the red shirt is in fashion at the Tuileries; on the contrary, and the miserable title of *Heroic fool* inflicted on Garibaldi is often repeated there; but there are always the exigencies of the hour.

The conferences are about to open, and the plans of France will find great opposition; Prussia and Austria will not easily accept the principle of nationalities, it will be necessary to moderate their resolutions, the presence of Garibaldi at London offered to Napoleon III. a most favourable occasion for exercising a pressure on the Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin. This the Paris official journals, the *Constitutionnel* and the *Pays*, obeying a word from the minister, commenced by burning a small grain of incense to the Hero Garibaldi acclaimed at London and marching from triumph to triumph, followed by a crowd anxious to contemplate the defender of Nationalities. France a threat to Prussia and Austria. "Take care, they say to the powers, the new right of the principle of Nationalities is about to make an irruption in politics. Do not struggle against the current, yield, we can no longer resist the tide; yield, or the ardent words will excite Gallician, galvanise Poland, stir up Hungary and the Venetian population and awaken against Rome; accept the principle, and we will then unite our efforts to muzzle revolutions, but make haste or the fire will soon devour you. The plan possessed a certain amount of ability but the good sense of Garibaldi thwarted the affair; this man seeks from the bottom of his heart for sudden inspirations which will enlighten his country and his people, and he is not a man to be deterred by his own adroit and cleverness to the most cunning diplomatist; his first cure was to announce his alliance with Mazzini; he asked for an interview with the great Italian agitator, who promised to go to the lake of Geneva, with Garibaldi in the lake of Geneva. The lake is broken; Garibaldi's confirmed revolutionist; therefore the lake changes, and the *Constitutionnel* quizzed to day the attitude of the Hero of yesterday. However, in the face of the coalition of Russia, Austria and Prussia, the Cabinets of London and Paris are endeavouring to resolve the Anglo-French alliance. Lord Clarendon has entered the Ministry and received a letter of congratulation from the Emperor of the French. The old friend ship existing between Lord Clarendon and the Emperor of the French is not a mystery to any one, and the visit of Lord Clarendon to Paris does not leave any doubt as to the relations of the two Cabinets. On the other hand the difference between Austria and Prussia is becoming more perceptible; Prussia ambitious would continue a war exclusively to its own benefit, and object to the annexation which will be proposed at the first sitting of the conference. The Prussian minister Mr. de Rottberg opposes the projects of Mr. de Bismarck, and some sharp notes have been exchanged between Vienna and Berlin; the two powers no longer understand each other. The reunion of the conference is fixed for the 20th April, of what use will it be? a peace may ensue if desired but not a durable peace. France insists that the populations of the duchies shall be consulted; she will certainly have the support of the confederates. But it will be difficult for Denmark to accept a proposition which is nothing short of a veritable suicide.

An understanding cannot be easily come to and if a war is not prevented by the rivalries it is very probable that the Conference will not affect any definitive and not even the preface to a Congress. In the meantime war continues; Denmark resists. The Prussians Austria recede their rigour. The cannon roars at Duppel, Fredericks and Sonderburg; the towns are in flames the armies united by the pretended saviour of the Country cause a complete famine. Is there at the present moment regret the oppression of the Danes. He is gone at last! on the 14th of April at a quarter before three p.m. Maximilian embarked on board the *Naxos*; the French vessel *le Chemin* and a hull of steamers escorted the new Emperor. His Highness has been met by a flotilla of boats. He is surrounded by the following day, there was a delay, whether arising from a defective weather or a new family quarrel we know not, but one thing is certain, and that is that the two brothers separated very coldly; the last interview was very stiff and not proceeded rather from the lips than the breast. Maximilian did not look sufficiently to the future, and to the last hour allowed conversations to be drawn from him of which we do not yet know the bearing. The *Memorial Diplomatique* pretends that Maximilian has only provisionally

renounced the Austrian Crown and that if the Emperor of Mexico was obliged to give up the throne of Mexico, his rights would return both for him and his descendants. The family contract that the renunciation was without reserve. Which of these two versions is the true one we do not yet know, but the Mexican people will not be flattered with the hesitation of their Sovereign. Is it to Rome or Vera Cruz that the Novara directs its course? the report is accredited here that Maximilian will not quit Europe without the blessing of the Holy Father. It is even said that the few days Maximilian will remain at Rome will be consecrated to treating with the Pope the question of the concordat and the secularisation of the ecclesiastical property. The new Emperor has already organised his Court; and for want of a complete Cabinet he has already a Minister of the Interior, M. de Laveleye, who countersigns his decrees, and he has selected Mr. Hidalgo ambassador at the French Court. This last personage has played a high role in the affair which places an Austrian on the throne of Mexico. Napoleon III. because Mr. Hidalgo was thrown into Europe by the revolutionary political wave of his Country, chance threw him into relation with the family of Montijo and the Madrid chroniclers were for some time occupied with his attention to the Countess de Cella, mother of the Empress Eugenie. When the daughter of his intimate friend mounted the throne of France, Hidalgo resolved to profit by the event and he was the first to write to the Emperor of France. He was the first to offer to the Emperor of France the throne of Mexico. Napoleon III. because the confidence of the project which after four years delay is now being realised. The accomplishment has been labourous—Hidalgo at an assassin's hand had been murdered, a Spaniard, again changed his nationality and became Mexican again, and even ambassador of Mexico, he is now at his eighth political transformation let us hope he will triumph this time. Maximilian, according to the *Times*, and other English papers, is a man of great energy, and his programme, and it is precisely this opening speech which caused the coldness between his brother and himself. In this piece of eloquence every topic is touched on except Austria; whilst that of France and Mexico occur nearly every phrase. The young sovereign confesses his gratitude to the Emperor of the French; he owes everything to him he says, and this expression of thanks has the effect at Vienna, inasmuch as the departure of Maximilian is only really useful to Napoleon, who thus finds himself delivered from the greatest embarrassment of his reign—viz the Mexican Expedition. Will the Emperor at length return? Will the Emperor of France return? We will not say yes, but we will say that the Emperor of France is not very reassuring. The necessary arrangements for assuring the independence and prosperity of the country are, thanks to the magnanimity of the Emperor of the French, acquired. Of what nature are these acquired guarantees? The Minister said one word and silence is dispiriting. If the anxiety of the French has not been dissipated by the ambiguous speech of the Mexican sovereign, do the Mexicans find it a subject of satisfaction? It is not quite likely that the Emperor of the Mexicans gives them, he contents himself by promising it to them when order shall have been quite established. It is the adjustment of the system actually in vogue in France. Under the first Empire, when the empire of France commanded by a despot conquered nations, they severed the germs of liberty, but these times are gone by; and it is an absolute Monarchy that the French Republic has implanted in Mexico. Up to the present time, on the arrival of the New Emperor, the Mexicans will only find in addition of two millions of debts in exchange of the small sum of twelve millions which is not quite the amount of the loan contracted at London; and when two years of interest of the London debts are paid, and the personal debts of the Emperor, the twelve millions will be soon absorbed and the enormous debt which will remain will weigh for a long time on the finances of this unfortunate country. After all nations cannot buy the pleasure of giving itself an emperor too dear. Since my last letter there is nothing important from the United States. The armies of the North and South are preparing for a formidable Campaign; and this time the principal efforts will be on the borders of the Potomac. Both sides are recruiting; but public attention is especially preoccupied with the Electoral struggle; Chase is renounced by the Candidates; Lincoln has only one opponent Fremont; but the chances are in favour of the actual president who will be retained in power. As to the Democrats it is nearly certain they will be defeated. The Republic of the United States has been in a state of anarchy since the death of Lincoln, but now the Democratic party have been losing ground.

The Ministry at length, speaks out; it renounces the Emperor's guarantee that Prince Maximilian will obtain from the generosity of the Emperor of the French. The army does not return to France, 25,000 men, will remain in Mexico until the complete re-establishment of order in a country disturbed by parties and torn by revolutions. Our sacrifices have been useless; the army of Maximilian will not put an end to this painful and expensive expedition; 25,000 French will continue to be exposed to the rigours of a miserable climate; to the attacks of the civil war, and the yellow fever. Napoleon III. desired the departure of Maximilian from Mexico and could only obtain it at this price; it is still a holocaust sacrificed to the ambition of Caesar. It is in vain that thousands of French will remain there, and sacrifice their health and their lives for the glory of an Austrian Prince. This shameful and cruel loss of blood does not even have an energetic protestation from the *Times* or *Le Figaro*; the deputies decide to the orders of their minister will be without hesitation the sacrifice of these thousands of young men; the majority will even vote thanks to a sovereign, who, without any special aim and without pity, exposes to a certain death in a foreign country the children of our children, and the people know it, and clamp the lid, scarcely content to whisper secretly.

The Ministry, in announcing this sad news, was anxious to add that the Emperor would add 60 millions to the account of indemnity for the war, and that the expenses of these 25,000 men would remain at the charge of Mexico. Is the blood of our Soldiers to be bought with gold? Besides how can Mexico support the burden of its treasury is already dry, the army must be re-organised, as well as its internal and external administration, where are millions to be expended? Mexico alone can never sustain these insupportable necessities. France will be obliged to help her troops, and how will she be recompensed? and when? never. So that the expedition begun under the pretext of recovering a debt due by Mexico, will only have served to involve France in a new and more costly war, and to augment the Mexican debt, which was not foreseen; was that after the installation of Maximilian on the throne the expeditionary corps should remain on the spot? The *Memorial Diplomatique* pretends that Maximilian has only provisionally

renounced the Austrian Crown and that if the Emperor of Mexico was obliged to give up the throne of Mexico, his rights would return both for him and his descendants. The family contract that the renunciation was without reserve. Which of these two versions is the true one we do not yet know, but the Mexican people will not be flattered with the hesitation of their Sovereign. Is it to Rome or Vera Cruz that the Novara directs its course? the report is accredited here that Maximilian will not quit Europe without the blessing of the Holy Father. It is even said that the few days Maximilian will remain at Rome will be consecrated to treating with the Pope the question of the concordat and the secularisation of the ecclesiastical property. The new Emperor has already organised his Court; and for want of a complete Cabinet he has already a Minister of the Interior, M. de Laveleye, who countersigns his decrees, and he has selected Mr. Hidalgo ambassador at the French Court. This last personage has played a high role in the affair which places an Austrian on the throne of Mexico. Napoleon III. because Mr. Hidalgo was thrown into Europe by the revolutionary political wave of his Country, chance threw him into relation with the family of Montijo and the Madrid chroniclers were for some time occupied with his attention to the Countess de Cella, mother of the Empress Eugenie. When the daughter of his intimate friend mounted the throne of France, Hidalgo resolved to profit by the event and he was the first to write to the Emperor of France. He was the first to offer to the Emperor of France the throne of Mexico. Napoleon III. because the confidence of the project which after four years delay is now being realised. The accomplishment has been labourous—Hidalgo at an assassin's hand had been murdered, a Spaniard, again changed his nationality and became Mexican again, and even ambassador of Mexico, he is now at his eighth political transformation let us hope he will triumph this time. Maximilian, according to the *Times*, and other English papers, is a man of great energy, and his programme, and it is precisely this opening speech which caused the coldness between his brother and himself. In this piece of eloquence every topic is touched on except Austria; whilst that of France and Mexico occur nearly every phrase. The young sovereign confesses his gratitude to the Emperor of the French; he owes everything to him he says, and this expression of thanks has the effect at Vienna, inasmuch as the departure of Maximilian is only really useful to Napoleon, who thus finds himself delivered from the greatest embarrassment of his reign—viz the Mexican Expedition. Will the Emperor at length return? Will the Emperor of France return? We will not say yes, but we will say that the Emperor of France is not very reassuring. The necessary arrangements for assuring the independence and prosperity of the country are, thanks to the magnanimity of the Emperor of the French, acquired. Of what nature are these acquired guarantees? The Minister said one word and silence is dispiriting. If the anxiety of the French has not been dissipated by the ambiguous speech of the Mexican sovereign, do the Mexicans find it a subject of satisfaction? It is not quite likely that the Emperor of the Mexicans gives them, he contents himself by promising it to them when order shall have been quite established. It is the adjustment of the system actually in vogue in France. Under the first Empire, when the empire of France commanded by a despot conquered nations, they severed the germs of liberty, but these times are gone by; and it is an absolute Monarchy that the French Republic has implanted in Mexico. Up to the present time, on the arrival of the New Emperor, the Mexicans will only find in addition of two millions of debts in exchange of the small sum of twelve millions which is not quite the amount of the loan contracted at London; and when two years of interest of the London debts are paid, and the personal debts of the Emperor, the twelve millions will be soon absorbed and the enormous debt which will remain will weigh for a long time on the finances of this unfortunate country. After all nations cannot buy the pleasure of giving itself an emperor too dear. Since my last letter there is nothing important from the United States. The armies of the North and South are preparing for a formidable Campaign; and this time the principal efforts will be on the borders of the Potomac. Both sides are recruiting; but public attention is especially preoccupied with the Electoral struggle; Chase is renounced by the Candidates; Lincoln has only one opponent Fremont; but the chances are in favour of the actual president who will be retained in power. As to the Democrats it is nearly certain they will be defeated. The Republic of the United States has been in a state of anarchy since the death of Lincoln, but now the Democratic party have been losing ground.

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powerful shoulders; it is to another than the emperor of Mexico that people justly angered, will one day re-demand their legions

INTIMATIONS.

NEW MEDICINE!

THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE AGE!!!

NO MORE COD-LIVER OIL. SYRUP OF IODIZED HORSE-RADISH OF GRIMAUD & Co. Apotecaries and chemists, 7, Rue de la Feuillade, Paris. According to the certificates of the physicians of the Paris Hospitals, detailed in the prospectus, and with the approbation of several Academies, this Syrup is employed with the greatest success in place of Cod-Liver Oil, to which it is really superior. It cures diseases of the chest, scrofula, lymphatic disorders, green sickness, muscular atrophy, and loss of appetite, at whatever stage they may be, by inducing the formation of new blood, and in a word the most powerful agent known. It never fatigues the stomach and awakens the appetite, and is the best remedy for the cure of the glands. Dr. CAZENAVE, of the Paris Hospitals, particularly recommends it particularly in catarrhes of the stomach and in the glands which he has named.

PHOSPHATE OF IRON. Dr. LERAS, apotecary, doctor of science, 7, Rue de la Feuillade, Paris. This new ferruginous medicine contains the elements of the Paris Hospitals, detailed in the prospectus, and with the approbation of several Academies, this Syrup is employed with the greatest success in place of Cod-Liver Oil, to which it is really superior. It cures diseases of the chest, scrofula, lymphatic disorders, green sickness, muscular atrophy, and loss of appetite, at whatever stage they may be, by inducing the formation of new blood, and in a word the most powerful agent known. It never fatigues the stomach and awakens the appetite, and is the best remedy for the cure of the glands. Dr. CAZENAVE, of the Paris Hospitals, particularly recommends it particularly in catarrhes of the stomach and in the glands which he has named.

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